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Opposing Fascism, A.F. of L. Declares an All-Out Fight Against Smith-Connally Bill

An all-out fight against the Connally-Smith bill was declared by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its session held in Washington last week. It was accompanied by reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge.

Put together, the two statements mean that the A.F.L., which has enforced its solemn compact with the Government not to strike, is firmly opposed to fascist procedures "to enslave and stultify free American labor."

Protests Mounting

In addition to the action taken by seven high government officials denouncing the Connally-Smith proposal, as reported upon in last week's issue of the *LABOR CLARION*, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union sent a message to both houses of Congress in which he declared the effect of such legislation would destroy established labor relations in war industries. A ringing declaration against the bill was issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which is reproduced further along in this article.

Labor unions and their individual members have joined in the onslaught by forwarding communications to the senators and congressmen calling for defeat of the bill. Members of unions who have not yet communicated with their representatives should do so without delay. Use the air mail, as there is no time to lose. Not only the welfare of union organization is involved, but also the vital interest of the nation in the war emergency in the attempt to introduce fascist methods in a free nation that is engaged in a life and death struggle against those same methods overseas.

Plan for House Action

It was reported from Washington this week that Speaker Rayburn, Majority Leader McCormack and Representative Smith, the latter author of the vicious amendments to the Connally bill, had worked out plans to make next Wednesday, June 2, as the day for possible consideration by the House of the anti-labor measure. Representative Smith is a dairy farmer from Virginia who has conducted a perennial feud against union labor.

Following is the declaration made against the bill by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor:

Executive Council Declaration

"The surest way to hamstring America's war effort and to destroy the morale of the nation's soldiers of production is for Congress to enact the obnoxious Connally-Smith bill

"This measure, if enacted into law, will wreck the war production program. It will wipe out the vast benefits that have been derived from the operation of labor's voluntary no-strike pledge. It will be as unenforceable as prohibition.

"How can American workers join wholeheartedly in a war for the preservation of freedom when their own freedoms are being cut out from under them? How can American workers believe in the sincerity of America's war against fascism, when fascist legislation is being imposed against them?

"The provisions of the Connally-Smith bill do not add up to a just and equitable law. They constitute a club—a vengeful weapon aimed at all American workers in retaliation for the acts of a few. Ameri-

can workers will not and cannot subject themselves to such tyranny.

"Free labor in America is the enemy of oppression. Long before this war broke out, the American Federation of Labor recognized the dangers of Italian fascism, German nazism and Japanese aggression, and condemned them without reservation. When America entered the war against these natural enemies, we of the American Federation of Labor determined to do our utmost to defeat the forces of oppression arrayed against us.

"The American Federation of Labor hereby serves notice that it will combat with equal determination the Fascists in our own country who are trying to take advantage of the war emergency to enslave and stultify free American labor.

"We realize that the Connally-Smith bill is but another of the symptoms of growing fascism in America. It is backed by a reactionary group in Congress, composed of members of both major political parties, who have committed repeated acts of aggression against American labor.

Will Demand Record Vote

"The American Federation of Labor calls upon Congress to defeat the Connally-Smith bill. We will demand a record vote on this measure. Regardless of whether it is killed or adopted, we shall endeavor to vote out of office any member of Congress who supports it. Into this effort, the American Federation of Labor will pour every resource at its command.

"It may be recalled that some years ago the American Federation of Labor undertook a similar campaign against members of the United States Senate who voted for confirmation to the Supreme Court of a federal judge who had upheld 'yellow-dog contracts.' This appointee was not confirmed, but the American Federation of Labor did not forget those Senators who voted for him. Within ten years not a single one of them remained in the United States Senate.

"We trust that the members of Congress are cognizant of the fact that the political strength of the American Federation of Labor has increased many times since then."

Recommend Pay Increase For Railway Employees

A general wage increase of 8 cents an hour for more than one million non-operating railroad employees was recommended to President Roosevelt last Wednesday by an emergency board of the National Railway Labor Panel.

The "non-operating" unions (distinguished from the engineers, conductors and other Brotherhood unions, which comprise the "operating" group) had asked for a union shop and a wage increase of 20 cents an hour. The board turned down the union shop request. The recommendations are subject to change by Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes. If made effective, the wage increase will be retroactive to February 1, it being recommended, however, that the back pay be made in War Bonds to avoid "a strongly inflationary influence."

The board said its considered judgment was the wage increase would not "under prevailing circumstances provide a basis for increases in railroad rates or for resistance to justifiable reductions in such rates."

Manpower Commission Calls For 48-Hour Week In San Francisco Area

Business and industry of the San Francisco Bay region were placed on the 48-hour week last Monday by order of the War Manpower Commission, following a week or more of postponements after first announcement that the order was imminent.

The order finally was issued after the commission in Washington officially designated San Francisco and eight other cities throughout the country to be areas with acute labor shortage.

One effect of the order is that no new government contracts will be awarded to these areas so long as they remain on the critical labor shortage list. Purpose of the order, of course, is to increase the supply of workers for war plants by removing employees from nonessential industries.

Time Granted for Compliance

Various opinions have been expressed as to the actual number of workers that will be made available to the war plants as a result of the new order, and its general effect, but until the time limit allowed to industry to comply has expired the facts cannot be known.

The order will mean pay at time and a half for those covered by union contracts or the national wage-hour law, but not for all those affected.

Following promulgation of the order the California State Federation of Labor issued the following statement and advice to its affiliated unions in reference thereto:

Federation of Labor Statement

All employment in the San Francisco Bay area has been placed on a 48-hour work-week basis by order of the War Manpower Commission in all war and non-war industries employing eight or more persons. Because of the claim that the manpower problem in the area is rapidly approaching a critical stage, the commission took this action to cover the following territory: San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Marin, Napa and Solano counties.

Union Agreements

The authority for this action is contained in the Presidential Executive Order No. 9301, issued on February 3, 1943. It does not in any way, however, supersede employment agreements now existing between unions and employers. Efforts on the part of certain chiselers seeking to evade their contractual obligations with the unions involved have already been called to the attention of the California State Federation of Labor.

So that the unions will be clear on the entire matter, the Federation wishes to emphatically call to their attention that nothing in the 48-hour work-week order disturbs their agreements with their respective employers. The following is quoted from Executive Order No. 9301:

Quotation from Order

"5. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with any federal, state or local law limiting hours of work or with the provisions of any individual or collective bargaining agreement with respect to rates of pay for hours worked in excess of the agreed or customary work-week, nor shall this Order be construed as suspending or modifying any provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act (Act of June 25, 1938; 52 Stat. 1060; 29 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)

(Continued on Page Two)

Federation Statement on Lengthened Week Order

(Continued from Page One)

or any other Federal, state or local law relating to the payment of wages or overtime."

Further protecting collective bargaining agreements is the following, from Interpretative Bulletin No. 1 of Executive Order 9240, issued by the U. S. Department of Labor on February 17, 1943:

Interpretative Bulletin

"11. Paragraph 1 A (2) contemplates that applicable statutes such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act, or employment agreements [our emphasis] which provide for overtime at time and one-half on a daily or weekly basis or for the sixth day of work in a regularly scheduled work-week, shall not be disturbed by the provisions of the Order. Therefore, in situations where applicable laws or employment agreements require time and one-half worked in excess of 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week, the Order permits the payment of time and one-half for such overtime. Likewise, where an employment contract requires time and one-half compensation for the sixth day worked in a regularly scheduled work-week, the Order permits such premium pay. . . ."

Unions Must Stand Guard

It is obvious, therefore, that nothing in this latest order will interfere with the pay schedules negotiated by the unions and in effect. The unions have the same full rights which they have always enjoyed in matters of this kind, and any effort on the part of some unprincipled employer to encroach upon these rights must be resisted by the unions to the fullest extent possible.

In decreeing a minimum work-week of 48 hours for the area mentioned, the order makes the following exceptions: (a) Where it would be impracticable in view of the nature of the operations; (b) would not contribute to the reduction of labor requirements; or (c) would conflict with any federal, state or local law or regulation limiting hours of work.

As Affecting Employers

In the case of employers who will be unable to release any workers as a result of the extension of the work-week but will continue their full utilization in their present employment, or cause their transfer to other employment still under their direction, the 48-hour work-week is to be put into effect as quickly as possible. Such employers should notify the area office of the War Manpower Commission, giving the date of the change in their schedule which is to be put into effect not later than June 9, 1943.

The deadline for all other employers is June 24. They are supposed to file, not later than this date, the schedules of the numbers and occupational classifications of employees to be released and the proposed timing of such releases with the area office of

the War Manpower Commission, whose approval must be obtained before the 48-hour work-week is adopted.

Where Proven Impractical

Employees in any establishment which can prove that the 48-hour work-week would be impractical, that it would not contribute to the reduction of labor requirements, or that it would conflict with any federal, state or local law or regulations limiting hours of work, will not have to come under the new order if the employer files his application for exception on or before June 24.

The order does not include: (a) Places having less than 8 employees, (b) establishments principally engaged in agriculture, (c) employees of states or any political subdivision or any instrumentality of the foregoing, (d) youths under 16, (e) persons who because of other employment, household responsibilities or physical limitations are not available for full-time work.

The California State Federation of Labor has answered a number of inquiries which have been made regarding the new order, and any union or member thereof wishing any clarification can get it from the Federation.

State Commission's Rule On "Farm Labor" Voided

The Third District Court of Appeal, last Tuesday, declared void the State Employment Commission's definition of "agricultural labor" for purposes of unemployment insurance coverage.

The commission's policy has been to exempt as agricultural workers only those persons actually employed on farms, and has been in accord with the position on the subject maintained by organized labor.

The decision was handed down in a case in which a Superior Court upheld the Butte County Rice Growers' Association in its refusal to pay unemployment insurance contributions for workers employed at its co-operative warehouse.

The Employment Commission sued the Rice Growers' Association to secure coverage for warehouse workers loading and warehousing rice, contending the men were employees of the Association—not of the farmers—and thence were not exempt.

A bill incorporating the federal definition of "agricultural labor" was passed at the recent session of the Legislature, and is now on the desk of Governor Warren. Organized labor has been making vigorous appeal that it be vetoed. It would exempt employees of virtually all fruit and vegetable packing, processing and shipping establishments as being "agricultural" workers. Department officials estimate 60,000 to 70,000 workers now covered by the law would be affected by the proposed definition.

Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?

Director Guards Rights Of State Insurance Fund

Director Paul Scharrenberg of the State Department of Industrial Relations has returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., in the interests of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. The trip was made by airplane, and only a short time was spent by the state official in the national capital, but he stated that partial success of his mission was achieved and the groundwork laid for further accomplishment. Representatives from four other states were in Washington on a similar mission.

The War Department, some two or more years ago, adopted what was known as a war projects plan, which eliminated all competitive State Compensation Insurance Funds from any possible participation, and later other government agencies adopted the same plan.

A Department "Interpretation"

When protests began to be registered by various State Funds, the War Department made an interpretation whereby State Funds might participate, but it was provided that the State Fund should make arrangements with a private insurance carrier, whereby the Fund furnished the compensation insurance, and the other carrier provided the required miscellaneous liability and auto protection, and with the premium for all coverage adjusted on an aggregate basis, the same as if only one company were involved.

It was readily seen that such a requirement would, for all practical purposes, eliminate a State Fund as effectively as would a complete prohibition, for State Funds were told to form partnerships with members of a group traditionally opposed to the State being in the insurance business; and even if State Funds were able to perfect such an arrangement the premium would be determined not by the exposure under each individual type of insurance but by the amount of total losses incurred under all lines of insurance.

Situation Presented at Hearing

Protests against such a situation brought no results. Finally one of the members of the Maritime Commission, in charge of its insurance, agreed to hear representatives of State Funds present their protest in person. It was for this purpose that Director Scharrenberg and the State Fund representatives from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio made the trip to Washington. As a result of the strong representations made at this meeting, the discriminations against competitive State Funds was eliminated in so far as the Maritime Commission is concerned. With that accomplishment efforts have been set in motion to properly present the subject to other government departments and agencies with a view to having like changes made in their rules regarding workmen's compensation insurance carriers.

"Equal Work, Equal Pay" Ruling

The right of women to equal pay with men, for equal work, was upheld here this week by a War Labor Board panel, in recommendation that women employed as machinists at the Joshua Hendy Iron Works in Sunnyvale be paid the same scale as the male workers.

"The panel found," its report said, "that the women were performing work equal in quality and quantity to that being done by the men."

The recommendation, with public, labor and industry members of the panel in accord, was made in a case in which Machinists' Lodge 68 and the company were unable to agree on the issue of women's pay in contract negotiations.

It was stated that the decision applied to the particular case, and could not be regarded as a precedent generally, future cases on the issue being required to stand on their own merits.

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OPA "Has Created Confusion and Chaos"

Labor's campaign to reduce prices of foodstuffs so as to give workers a fair return for their frozen wages moved into high gear last week as the executive council of the American Federation of Labor went into session.

One of the strongest statements made by anybody on the subject was issued by the Council. It charged complete failure of O.P.A. to keep prices in check. Particular attention was devoted to O.P.A.'s abandonment of grade labeling of canned goods. The Council said:

"Outrageous Surrender"

"One of the most outrageous surrenders on the part of O.P.A. to chiselers and price-gougers was its official abandonment of grade labeling. This necessary device for the protection of consumers was originally a basic policy of O.P.A. But this agency did not possess the character and courage to defend its own convictions and the public interest. Cringing in the face of criticism from selfish interests and their congressional spokesmen, the O.P.A. meekly gave up without a fight. The result obviously will be deterioration of the quality of canned goods purchased by the public along with higher prices."

Another statement was the Council's indorsement of subsidies. It reads: "The executive council indorses limited government subsidies to restrain food price increases because that system has proved effective in practice in Great Britain, where price control is an acknowledged success, even though it has not been accompanied by government wage control." From other parts of the statement we quote:

"Roll Back" of Prices Asked

"The price control program with regard to foodstuffs has broken down. The feeble, fumbling, half-hearted efforts of the Office of Price Administration to keep food prices in check have resulted in almost complete failure.

"Despite repeated promises, there has been no sincere and effective attempt to 'roll back' prices to a reasonable level. Instead, the Office of Price Administration has created confusion and chaos in the nation's food markets by a continuous series of com-

plicated and contradictory rulings which have made a mockery of price control.

"In fact, the giddy policies of the Office of Price Administration have made it possible for profiteers to create artificial food shortages in basic commodities and to reap unconscionable profits through black market operations.

Agency Itself to Blame

"Indeed, the O.P.A. complains tearfully that it is powerless to enforce price ceilings and to suppress the 'black market' with its limited staff. But this agency has no one to blame but itself for failure. Its timid, piece-meal and ineffectual attack on the problem encourages law evasion and price profiteering.

"The executive council is firmly of the opinion that the time has come to call a halt to the farcical performances of the O.P.A. The workers of America, whose wage income has been stabilized within narrow limits, are protesting all over the country against being victimized. These men and women, upon whose strength and morale the success of the nation's war effort primarily depends, have been caught in an insufferable squeeze. They demand action now to safeguard available food supplies from price hoarders and price gougers.

Clear-Cut Program Offered

"Therefore, the executive council urgently calls upon the Government to adopt the following program: (1) Roll back prices of foodstuffs to the levels prevailing during the month of May, 1942. (2) Keep prices at that level through the use of Government subsidies to farmers and distributors, if necessary.

"The executive council insists on the May, 1942, standard of prices because wages have been tied to the cost of living then prevailing, through the economic stabilization program. It is only fair that prices of food and wages be brought back into equitable relationship.

"The executive council is convinced that a simple and fixed system of price ceilings is required to eliminate profiteering and to facilitate enforcement. This program is so clear-cut as to assure complete public understanding and universal compliance."

Criticize Film Version of "Mission to Moscow"

A statement signed by fifty-two American educators, historians, authors and trade union officials was issued last week denouncing the film version of "Mission to Moscow" as the "first full-dress example of the kind of propaganda movie hitherto confined to the totalitarian countries."

The film was criticized by the group on three counts: That it "falsifies history and even distorts the very book on which it was based, . . . glorifies the Stalin dictatorship and its methods, . . . and has the most serious implications for American democracy."

Signers of Statement

Among those listed as signers were Eugene Lyons, editor of the *American Mercury*; John Haynes Holmes; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Norman Thomas; Max Danish, editor of *Justice*, official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Max Eastman, author, and George R. Counts, chairman of the American Labor party.

"Dishonest Showmanship"

Also, the picture was called a "piece of dishonest showmanship" by the *Herald-Citizen*, organ of the Catholic Archdiocese of Milwaukee, in a recent issue.

"No matter how much the Communist party would be willing to pay Warner Brothers for a movie plugging their theories," said the paper, "they wouldn't get a better propaganda vehicle than the producers' current 'Mission to Moscow.'"

Portrays False History

"Vehement objection to this film must be taken for several reasons. When we are surfeited with distorted facts and half-truths tossed at us from every angle, why should a movie, intended for entertainment, confuse the issue by portraying false history?

"It might be expected," the article further declared, "that the moving picture industry would be engaged in presenting new films that would build American patriotism. However, in 'Mission to Moscow' everything possible is done to belittle the democratic process of England and the United States and to glorify the Communist leaders of Russia."

Wage Formula Ignored, Charge by Bookbinders

The "Little Steel" formula was ignored in the majority report of a panel set up by the National War Labor Board to mediate their case, Bookbinders' Union No 8 of Chicago charged in a brief filed with the board.

A raise of 7 cents an hour, or approximately 6 per cent, was recommended by the panel majority. The union is asking for an increase of 17½ cents an hour, or about 15 per cent, the maximum set by the "Little Steel" formula, which has become the policy of the board. The increase demanded by the union would make their average rate of pay \$1.35 an hour. About 1000 workers are involved.

J. N. Cummings, A.F.L. Detroit area representative and labor representative on the three-man board panel, dissented from the majority opinion.

In its brief, the union asked the board for a "full reconsideration of the facts and issues" in their case "to enable the board to arrive at an impartial and equitable determination of issues in dispute."

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More Labor Unity Talks, But Overseas Trip—Out!

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington last Monday, the American Federation of Labor executive council, now in session at the national capital, has authorized further "unity" talks with the C.I.O., at the same time vetoing a White House move to promote a "cordial front" between the two organizations.

A.F.L. sources disclosed, the dispatch further stated, that the executive council rejected an Administration proposal that President William Green and C.I.O. President Philip Murray pay a joint fraternal visit to organized labor in England.

Governor Signs A. B. 500

Governor Warren has signed Assembly Bill 500, which increases the maximum amount for burial of an employee, from \$150 to \$300 under workmen's compensation benefits statutes.

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Milwaukee Carmen Get Wage Boost

Approximately 2500 employees of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Transport Company received wage increases of 9 cents an hour at the direction of the National War Labor Board, in conformity with the "Little Steel" formula.

The bulk of the employees are represented by the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees. About forty workers represented by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers also received the increase.

An agreement, in effect since 1938, providing for a year-end bonus of 6 per cent, was approved by the board.

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FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943

Dissolve a Movement

Announcement was made from Moscow, in spectacular manner, last Saturday that the Communist International, which had as one of its basic principles the fomenting of world revolution, had been dissolved by the action of its own leaders.

The action was embodied in a resolution adopted by the Comintern executive committee, which stated in part: "In countries against the Hitlerite coalition, the sacred duty of all the masses and primarily that of the vanguard of workers consists in all-out support of their Governments' war efforts in order to rout the Hitlerites as quickly as possible and secure friendly co-operation of nations on a basis of equality."

The Comintern Presidium's resolution was submitted to foreign members for ratification but this was expected to be a mere formality. The resolution said the action had been taken at the request of foreign sections since the war started.

The action has been interpreted in various ways, ranging from the view that it is a major Soviet gesture toward Allied Nations' solidarity, to outright lifting of eyebrows.

The average person does not, and probably for some time will not, know the facts on what brought about the move. Diplomacy is that way—if diplomacy is to be credited, or blamed, in the premises. "Let the uninitiated beware" is good advice in relation to that game. It goes for individuals, and certainly for nations.

The *hoi polloi*, viewing this move by the Communists hardly will be immediately convinced that the latter have been stricken on the road to Damascus and will henceforth become missionaries. But the h. p. hope so.

If the movement, now reportedly dissolved, ever amounted to anything other than a private racket, it would hardly seem possible that it could so abruptly be terminated. Movements of real worth may lose certain of their followers and "fellow travelers," but they are not so easily dismissed from the face of the earth.

It would be difficult to conceive of the union labor movement, an established fraternity or religious body or average civic organization being so easily and painlessly put away. Some might have the hardihood to make the attempt, but they would have "bad success."

In the meantime the democracies could hang out the welcome sign to the ex-International, but carefully avoid going into any disarmament conferences having on their agenda the elimination of the "big stick."

In an appeal to the Union Obrera Maritima and the Federacion Obrera Maritima of Argentina, both affiliates of the International Transport Workers' Federation, the Brazilian seamen's and dock workers' organizations urged the seamen of Argentine and the Argentine labor movement in general to join in the struggle against the Axis.

Labor-Management Committees

Chairman Donald N. Nelson announces that the results of one year's operation of the labor-management production committees, sponsored by the War Production Board "show convincingly that this approach to the problem of increasing production is sound and extremely effective."

"In the year in which this plan has been in operation it has made splendid progress," Nelson said. "It was conceived as a means through which employers and employees in the factory could have a common meeting place to solve production problems. It has filled that role excellently and has made a very great contribution to our whole war production program."

"Reports from the labor-management production committees on the range of activities in which they are engaged indicate the sincerity and realism with which they have tackled the greatest production task any nation ever faced. They have squarely faced the problems in their individual plants and have worked out programs whereby labor and management could work together to overcome them."

Principal activities of these committees consist of operating suggestion systems, informational programs, conservation of materials, safety programs, transportation of workers, absenteeism campaigns and general consideration of production problems.

The major accomplishments, Nelson said, are indicated by War Production Drive headquarters' first labor-management activities survey, after a year of operation. Analysis is based on reports received in Washington to date from 800 out of 2000 committees now being canvassed. These 800 committees represent close to two million workers, or approximately 45 per cent, of all workers employed in the plants where labor-management production committees are set up.

State's Jobless Insurance Fund

California's unemployment insurance fund reserve now tops \$361,000,000, highest in the seven-year history of the program, according to R. G. Wagenet, director of the Department of Employment.

Already this year employers and employees have paid \$75,000,000 into the fund, compared with unemployment insurance payments for the first four months of 1943 of only \$3,852,341.

Indications are that a total of \$160,000,000 will be added to the fund during 1943. In estimating additions to the fund this year, disbursements were taken into consideration only slightly, as interest on the fund is expected to cover virtually all unemployment insurance payments.

Some 15,078 persons, for the most part women and older workers, drew insurance, compared with 84,637 for the first four months of last year.

DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN

The War Production Board has revealed that it has 850 of the \$1-a-year patriots on its payroll—and to maintain them in the style to which they are accustomed Uncle Sam an average of \$3600 a year. They are allowed up to \$25 a day for personal expenses, and more when their duties require them to travel.

OVERSEAS SOLDIERS' MAIL

Approximately 20,000,000 pieces of mail, mostly letters, go to soldiers overseas each week, and approximately one-third as much comes back from American fighting men in all quarters of the globe to the folks at home, the War Department announces. It represents an average of 14 pieces per soldier. Approximately 20 per cent of all mail going overseas is V-Mail, and it has been a large factor in the success of the service.

"A king ruleth as he ought, a tyrant as he lists; a king to the profit of all, a tyrant only to please a few."—Aristotle.

That "Incentive Pay"—Recent Award in Britain

The system of incentive pay, "which has been largely responsible for the tremendous output in our war industries," is seriously threatened by the wage award recently given 1,250,000 British war workers by the National Arbitration Tribunal, Gavin Martin, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, states in an article published recently in the London *Daily Herald*, official organ of the British Trade Union Congress.

The Confederation comprises thirty national unions in war industries.

"The Tribunal decided that piece-work prices must be revised to enable a worker of average ability to earn 27½ per cent instead of 25 per cent above the basic rate of 66 shillings (\$16.50) a week," Martin writes. "He thus receives an increase of six shillings and eight pence a week. But if he is earning 40 per cent or more above the base rate he gets no increase whatever." Time workers were given a flat increase of six shillings (\$1.50) a week.

"Prime Minister Churchill and Ernest Bevin have both assured the workers that wages earned under systems of payment by results (incentive pay) would be paid in full, and that those earnings would not be held against them in any way," Martin continues. "It would appear to us that the Tribunal, by its decision on piece rates, has definitely taken away that assurance."

"We agree that men on piece-work in many places are earning good wages. But how have they been earned? By craftsmanship, by punctuality, by individual industry, by co-operation with their fellow workers, by systematic overtime which imposes a severe strain on their health. For these facts to be used against them in denying their wage claims is the cause of disquiet and apprehension."

Spoils of War in Germany

The bankers who financed Hitler in the early days of the Nazi party are now being paid off with the spoils of Europe, with the \$36,000,000,000 which Nazis have looted from conquered countries.

The Office of War Information reports that the methods of the Nazis "follow established legal procedures but are carried out as ruthlessly as the terror itself. These legal methods include acquiring share holdings, creating companies of mixed German and native ownership, manipulating credit and clearing arrangements, cartelizations and 'working agreements.'"

The "legal" procedures of the Nazis include opening all safety deposit boxes for examination. Every small depositor in a bank, every shareholder in any corporation must comply with orders, even to selling their holdings to Germans.

All the financial resources of Europe are now funneled into the Reichsbank and a half dozen private banks in Berlin.

That means the banks have a monopolistic grasp on the purse strings of industry in Europe.

Here is one of the most difficult problems for disentanglement after the defeat of Hitler, for it is geared to withstand any change in political leadership in Germany.

Here lies the secret weapon of Germany for a post-war battle for economic domination of the rest of the world.

Whoever is selected by the United Nations to untie this noose around our necks must be an individual without ambition to become a millionaire himself. He must also be untainted by the monopolistic relationships with German corporations of some of our leading bankers and industrialists.

Organized labor must give thought to how this entrenched control shall be smashed and taken away from German Hitlerites.

Or is that job going to be turned over to Stalin?

Magazine Warns Radio on New Amendment to Code

The National Association of Broadcasters at its recent convention in Chicago adopted a resolution which *Variety* magazine interpreted as a rear guard action following the controversy between radio networks and the co-operatives last fall.

Using the headline "Plan for a Storm(y) Shelter," *Variety* declares in its May 5 issue that the inspiration for the amendment came from the fact that NBC and CBS ran into troubled waters last year when they turned down a transcription campaign offered by the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. *Variety* points out that the amendment would bar such movements as organized labor from both sponsored and sustaining time on the air, and asks: "Is radio to become an exclusive privilege of the merchant?" The *Variety* editorial follows:

Advices Reconsideration

"The members of the National Association of Broadcasters might do well to reconsider a resolution which was adopted amid the drowsy insouciance of a late afternoon session during last week's convention in Chicago. The resolution concerned a seemingly innocuously-worded amendment to the Association's code. The amendment was of network origin and reads thus:

"Solicitations of memberships in organizations, except where such memberships are incidental to the rendering of commercial services such as an insurance plan either in respect to casualty to life or property, or for membership in the American Red Cross or like organizations engaged in charitable work, are deemed to be unacceptable under the basic theory of the Code and, therefore, time should be neither given nor sold for this purpose."

Ominous Implications

"Implications of that amendment are ominous. The masterminds of the N.A.B. have, in essence and by a single rap of the gavel, served notice on the American people that our broadcasting system is no longer open to any form of commercial solicitation unless it involves something like the transfer of a can of soup or a cake of soap across the counter. Could it be that the broadcasting industry is trying to build a wall of strict taboos around its little domain and thereby avoid having to pass on each case of acceptability as it comes up? Is radio to become an exclusive privilege of the merchant? Is an organization, movement or cause, regardless of how sound or deserving, to be barred from the ears of the American people just because the broadcaster, so unlike the newspaper publisher, prefers to slap down a blanket interdiction rather than exercise his powers of discrimination?

Mentions Organized Labor

"The amendment puts the thumb on organizations that have become the basic fabric of the economic and social life of the American community. To mention but one: organized labor. Perhaps it has never occurred to any one of them to use radio for the solicitation of membership, but when knowledge of the amendment reaches them at some time the recoil may have the sting of a whiplash. * * *

"Inspiration for the amendment has a dual background. NBC and CBS ran into troubled waters last year when they turned down a transcription campaign, involving solicitation of membership offered by the Co-operative League of America. The matter was later compromised through a change in program format. Recently some promoters conceived an 'institute of public opinion' idea, in which listeners would be polled for their reactions to public questions providing they held a \$3 membership in that 'institute' . . . N.A.B. might strengthen its case, whenever dealing with those that intrinsically don't belong on the air, not by amending the amendment but by rescinding it altogether."

American Airplane Output

President Roosevelt announced that production of airplanes by the United States now exceeded that of all other nations combined, with emphasis being placed on the four-engined bomber to carry out plans for greater offensives against the Axis.

Converting airplane production statistics into the weight of planes instead of their number as a better test of output, the President told his press conference that United States factories turned out 87,000,000 pounds of airplanes in 1941, 291,000,000 pounds in 1942, and were expected to produce 911,000,000 pounds in 1943 and 1,417,000,000 pounds in 1944.

The President's manner in announcing the production figures reflected his pleasure and his feeling that the release of the information was likely to hurt rather than help the enemy.

Declaring that our war plans called for this country and its allies to go more and more on the offensive, the President said that the four-engined bomber, a prime attack weapon, now was being produced at a rate of six months ahead of the schedule set in December. The modern four-engine bomber, he said, weighed ten times as much as a single-engined fighter plane.

Not only had the number of airplanes produced in this country greatly increased since 1941, he continued, but the type of plane had changed radically. In the beginning, he said, we concentrated on defense airplanes, including fighters, light bombers and dive bombers. Now, he said, our emphasis was on four-engined bombers, two-engined heavy bombers, long-range fighters and large cargo planes.

Don't Shout "Victory" (Yet)

Persons who see the Tunisian clean-up as a signal to lay aside the oars and go easy, got a rude shock when they opened their morning newspaper in Miami, Fla., one day last week.

It sent a lot of them back to their work-benches and back to their various walks of life, including civilian defense, with a fresh reason for sticking tight to the job until a lot more has been done in the way of polishing off Germans and Italians.

That morning newspaper contained pictures of shipwrecked merchant seamen. But that wasn't all. The accompanying account said that these torpedo victims were landed at Miami within one hour after the warning had been received.

That meant only one thing—that the torpedoing had been close to this port. It meant that it had been closer than most residents of this area had believed submarines adventuring for many months.

There could be no other meaning to it. Rescue craft had made a round trip to a torpedoed crew, taking time out to pick up the survivors. As modern subs cruise, that isn't far, believe it or not.

Submarines that close could mean two types of action aside from torpedoing ships. They could let loose with off-shore shells, or they could launch planes for a nuisance raid.

These possibilities are known generally. What Miamians saw in this event was not any invasion scare, but the definite possibility of enemy action sufficiently grave to take the sleep out of tiring eyes and jolt foggy brains to a sense of realities in the way of damaging nuisance action by a more and more desperate enemy.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

The State Personnel Board announces an examination for safety inspectors for the Industrial Accident Commission, to be held June 26 (applications must be filed by June 10); also, an examination for locomotive machinist helper on the State Belt Railroad (applications to be filed by June 10). Further information may be had from the office of the Personnel Board, 108 State building, San Francisco.

"Sympathy is the safeguard of the human soul against selfishness."—*Carlyle*.

"Tariff Group" of A.F.L. On Reciprocal Treaties

Matthew Woll, president of the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 604 Carpenters' building, Washington, D. C. (comprising, according to its press release, "the Tariff Group of the American Federation of Labor"), addressing the Senate finance committee last week stated: "Our national welfare demands the cessation of all trade treaties within six months after the cessation of hostilities, and the return to the Congress of its constitutional responsibilities to regulate foreign commerce."

Pending Before Congress

(The subject of reciprocal trade treaties is pending before Congress. The Administration is asking a three-year extension of the authorization to negotiate such pacts, the present authorization being about to expire. Briefly, it permits entering into agreements with foreign nations whereby the products of such nations may be brought into the United States under modification of the existing tariff rates, provided such foreign nation grants "reciprocal" importation-rights deemed advantageous to U. S. products. The treaties, which do not require congressional approval, have been favored by Secretary of State Hull as a means toward peaceful relations between nations. More specifically, the subject involves the age-old free trade vs. protective tariff policies. Although at the present time there is little or no foreign trade in the usual sense, the Administration is desirous that the power to negotiate the treaties be continued, looking toward the dawn of peace. The present status, as we recall, is that a group in Congress is proposing that the time limit for duration of the treaties be set at two years and also that Congress have power to abrogate, upon six months' notice, any pacts negotiated in the meantime.)

Position of "Tariff Group"

Mr. Woll, summarizing the position of his group on reciprocal trade treaties and the requested legislation to authorize their continuance, declared:

"1. We believe that the reciprocal trade treaty program, in itself, is not an effective instrument for international peace.

"2. We recognize the need for foreign trade and favor its expansion within the limits ascertainable by cost-of-production investigations.

"3. We oppose the transfer of the employment opportunities from our country to low-wage countries by permitting the underselling of our commodities by competitive foreign goods in the American market.

Favor Senate Ratification

"4. We believe that the legitimate interests of our workers can be better protected if the trade treaties are submitted to the Senate for ratification. We do not believe that the Congress is justified in divesting itself of its treaty-making powers.

"5. We believe that the exercise of the constitutional powers of the Congress by the Congress cannot and should not be considered an affront to the members of the United Nations group.

Right of Judicial Review

"6. We believe that the right of judicial review of an Act of Congress, which may do grievous injury if improperly administered, should not be abridged or denied.

"7. Under world conditions now prevailing, we are in accord with extending the reciprocal trade treaty program. We believe, however, that our national welfare demands the suspension of all trade treaties within six months after the cessation of hostilities and the return to the Congress of its constitutional responsibilities to regulate foreign commerce."

WAR TOLL: NEGLECT OF CHILDREN

The war has heightened existing tensions within many families, in many cases resulting in neglect of children. The San Francisco War Chest reports that more than 900 children had to be given protective care against indifferent parents last year.

High Average Work Time In Plants of Bay Area

Work time in San Francisco Bay Area manufacturing plants averaged 44.4 hours per week in April, the highest average on record, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, announced this week. In March the average for all plants in the area was 43.5 hours and in April, 1942, 41.5 hours.

"These averages include wage earners who worked only part of the week as well as full-time workers," Scharrenberg pointed out, "and, therefore, should not be taken as measures of the scheduled work weeks which in all cases were above the averages quoted."

Highest weekly hours were reported by establishments manufacturing durable goods. The average for this group of industries of 45.2 hours per week in April was a full hour above the average for March.

Industries in the durable goods field with weekly hours in April below the group average included furniture products, 42.2 hours, and stone, clay and glass products, 43.3 hours. Durable goods industries with above-average working time in April included machinery, 48.7 hours; structural steel, 47.9 hours; iron and steel foundries, 47.5 hours; shipbuilding, 45.3 hours.

Nondurable goods industries in the area averaged 41 hours per week in April, which compares with 40.3 hours in March, and 38.7 hours per week in April, 1942. Industries in this group reporting relatively low-average weekly hours in April included newspaper printing and publishing, 33.2 hours; women's clothing, 36.1 hours; fruit and vegetable canning, 37.5 hours; and tobacco products, 39.3 hours.

Among non-manufacturing industries in the San Francisco Bay industrial area, retail trade establishments reported an average work week of 38.4 hours in April; hotels, 39.5 hours; wholesale trade, 40.8 hours; and laundering, dyeing and cleaning plants, 43.5 hours.

SPEED THAT PHONE TALK

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company is now asking the co-operation of long distance telephone users to limit their conversations over heavily loaded lines to five minutes, according to Lyle M. Brown, local manager of the company. The goal is to speed up telephone traffic during hours when demand is heaviest and calls are subject to delay. At such times the operator will say at the start of conversation: "Please limit your call to five minutes—others are waiting."

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APRIL SHIP PRODUCTION

Workers in merchant shipyards again broke all previous world records for ship production by delivering into service 157 ships totaling 1,606,600 tons deadweight during April, the Maritime Commission announces. It is the third consecutive month this year in which the output by American shipbuilders exceeded that achieved during the preceding month.

Recess in Kaiser Hearing Refused

A 60-day recess in the National Labor Relations Board hearing in the Kaiser shipyard case has been denied by board officials in Washington, it was announced this week.

The request was submitted to Washington authorities two weeks ago after Harry F. Morton, head of the Kaiser legal staff, asked for additional time to assemble information from the records of 1000 local unions on the west coast in support of the A.F.L.'s claim that it had a virtual monopoly of available labor when the yards signed the closed shop contract.

To Present Plea for Pensioners

State Senators John F. Shelley, Jerrold L. Seawell and Jesse M. Mayo are scheduled to leave tomorrow (Saturday) for Washington, D. C., where, as a committee named by the Senate, they will endeavor to obtain relaxation of the requirement for deductions of agricultural earnings of old-age pensioners in states which have increased security payments since April 1. California is one of the states which have granted such increase.

In connection with the subject of pensions generally, Representative King of Los Angeles has introduced a bill in Congress, one of the provisions of which would amend the Social Security Act whereby the federal government would match any state's payment on pensions. The California Legislature has increased the pension payment in this state from \$40 to \$50, and under the present law the State must pay \$30 of the amount while the federal government contributes only its maximum of \$20. Under the proposal by Representative King the federal government would match the state payment—in the case of California, each paying \$25.

A.F.L. Action on Affairs of Los Angeles Labor Council

A press dispatch from Washington last Monday stated the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had voted to "reorganize" the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. An A.F.L. "spokesman" was given as the source of the news announcement.

This "spokesman" said the executive council exonerated J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles council secretary, of responsibility for the conditions complained of in the central body in that city.

The A.F.L. executive council, at its midwinter meeting, had appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the Los Angeles council, following reports of internal dissension, and the withdrawal by certain unions from affiliation.

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Annual Report of Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Shareholders of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company at their recent annual meeting in Baltimore, heard their president, Matthew Woll, report on the company's continued progress and were informed by him that the company is now authorized to write group accident and health and hospitalization insurance. Until this time, the company has confined its efforts to the various individual life lines and to trade union group life insurance.

Organized by trade unions in 1927, when a survey revealed that insurance coverage among workers was scant or poorly planned, the Company pioneered in offering group life insurance to trade unions.

Ownership and Control

The company is owned and controlled by organized labor and numbers among its officers and directors in addition to President Woll, Hon. James A. Beha, former Superintendent of Insurance of New York State Richard J. Gray of the Bricklayers' International Union; Felix Knight, Railway Carmen's Union; A. A. Myrup, Bakers' International Union, and James Maloney, Glass Bottle Blowers' Union. Hon. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former New York Supreme Court Justice, is the company's general counsel.

Woll, who is also second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the dividend to holders of the company's stock would be 4½ per cent each on capital stock and contributed surplus (\$2.25 per share). A dividend of \$1.75 per share was paid to stockholders in 1941. It was also stated that dividends to policyholders would be continued on the same scale followed in 1942.

A.F.L. a Shareholder

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which is one of the company's shareholders, asked all present to interpret his visit with them as "evidence of my deep and abiding interest in the success of the Union Labor Life." He pledged the complete support of the A.F.L. to what he referred to as "this splendid enterprise and the men administering its affairs."

Organized by trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor after a survey of insurance on the lives of workers instituted by Samuel Gompers, the then Federation president, the company had a total of \$85,987,306 insurance in force at the end of 1942.

During the year 1942 the company's income amounted to \$1,644,572 — \$143,165 of which represented income from interest, dividends and rents, and \$1,439,225 from premiums on group and individual policies. During the year the company disbursed \$956,852 for death claims, disability claims, matured endowments, surrender values and dividends to policyholders.

OPPOSE EXCLUSION ACT REPEAL

Representative Ward Johnson of the Long Beach district stated in Washington this week that the American Federation of Labor had informed him it would oppose pending legislation to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PRIVILEGES

That school teachers will not be barred from taking teaching jobs at higher pay has been ruled by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, in Regulation No. 4. Furthermore, they will be free to work during summer vacation in war plants, agriculture or necessary civilian services without imperiling their regular positions.



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

Declares All-Out Support Of Metal Trades Unions

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following communication was received by the Council at its meeting held last Friday evening. It is a very emphatic declaration from headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor in support of the Metal Trades unions in their fight against the C.I.O.-N.L.R.B. attack against A.F.L. unions' legitimate contracts in Pacific Coast shipyards, and points to the dangerous threat to the contracts of every union should the present C.I.O.-N.L.R.B. move prove successful.

The San Francisco Labor Council previously had gone on record placing itself squarely behind the Metal Trades unions' stand. Addressed to all of its affiliated unions and central bodies, and requesting their concurrence, the complete text of the State Federation's communication, reads:

Discussed at Conference

"Recently a conference of all A.F.L. unions, called by Mr. Frey, head of the Metal Trades Department of the A.F.L., was held in Portland, Ore. At this conference the entire situation regarding the C.I.O. jurisdictional dispute in the Kaiser shipyards was thoroughly discussed.

"I would like to point out that the action taken by the C.I.O. seriously jeopardizes our whole war production program on the West Coast. By taking this action and receiving support from the N.L.R.B., the C.I.O. has shown a complete disregard of the need for the continued steady flow of the production of war materials.

"To involve the employees of the shipyards at this time in a jurisdictional dispute is nothing less than criminal. Should the C.I.O., with the backing of the N.L.R.B., succeed in its present dastardly act, not a single A.F.L. contract with an employer will be intact. It will be possible for the C.I.O. to challenge any A.F.L. contract at any time it sees fit.

Cannot Ignore Situation

"Such a dangerous precedent cannot be permitted, and as much as we deplore the necessity of diverting our time and interest into such a fight, we nevertheless cannot ignore it without going out of existence.

"The California State Federation of Labor is throwing all of its resources behind the metal trades unions in this bitter struggle. We think it is vitally important that your union write to all of the California congressmen, asking them to initiate and support legislation which would suspend the National Labor Relations Act for the duration. The A.F.L. unions must exert their full pressure in support of the Metal Trades.

"Peace" Negotiations Useless

"I would also recommend that you inform President William Green, of the A.F.L., that until the C.I.O. stops this disruptive action against our unions on the West Coast there is no need whatsoever of continuing any peace negotiations with them. It would be nothing short of a farce to dignify the C.I.O.'s avowed intentions for peace when they are engaged in a drive to destroy the A.F.L.

"I believe that if your local union takes these two actions it will help considerably to counteract the pressure being exerted by the C.I.O., and it will also strengthen the position of our metal trades unions.

"Faternally,

"EDWARD D. VANDELEUR,
"Secretary."

CARRY THAT DRAFT CARD

Selective Service registrants who were 18 years old on or before November 13, 1942, must have their local board classification cards in their personal possession, showing that they have been classified as to availability for military service.

SANCTION WAGE INCREASE

An increase averaging \$5.04 per week for more than 1300 drivers of forty Chicago wholesale baking companies was unanimously approved by the National War Labor Board Trucking Commission. The commission found that the increase was within the 15 per cent cost-of-living adjustment permitted in the board's wage policy.

"MUNI" RAILWAY REPORT

The municipally-owned street railway of San Francisco reports April revenue rose to \$501,714 this year from \$282,039 last year. Net income was \$96,371, compared with \$44,269 a year ago. In the ten months of the fiscal year to April 30 the system took in \$4,581,843 and had \$680,931 net income, compared with \$3,549,839 revenue and \$225,503 net income in the like ten months of the preceding year. From its inception, the city line always has operated on a 5-cent fare, and maintained union conditions.

Thomas Flaherty Memorial Service

The tenth annual service honoring the memory of Thomas F. Flaherty, beloved leader of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, will be held on Sunday, June 6. The service will take place at the mausoleum in Holy Cross cemetery at 11:15 a.m., and Stephen Black will deliver the eulogy.

Martin H. Band is chairman and J. Cadigan is vice-chairman of the committee of thirty-five members preparing the program and making arrangements for the service, which is held under the auspices of the San Francisco Union of Post Office Clerks.

The committee extends an invitation to all postal clerks and friends of their late leader to attend the anniversary memorial. Automobile conveyances will be provided, which will depart from the Seventh and Mission Streets post office at 10:30 a. m.

Governor Warren Starts Draft Procedure Probe

An immediate investigation of the Selective Service system in California was decided upon by Governor Warren this week.

Along with the statement that "we are going to find out whether California is following the same rules as other States," the Governor also declared that he will not stand for "bulldozing" of men by local draft boards. He said he planned to stress two lines of inquiry:

1. Determination of the extent to which local draft boards have required fathers to enter war industries to avoid induction.
2. Ascertain why California boards are drafting hundreds of married men while other states, such as Illinois and the New England area, have not done so, and still other areas reportedly have backlogs of single men available.

Two States Move Against Monopoly Control of Steel

State efforts to effect decentralization of the steel industry, as a step away from monopoly control of raw materials needed for American manufactures, are gaining momentum, the International Labor News Service declares. The subject in general, it will be recalled by San Franciscans, is one in which Representative Richard J. Welch of the Fifth congressional district of California has taken an active and long-sustained interest. He has urged upon the people of the western states the great economic stake they have in bringing about success for the proposal, not to mention the advantage to the nation in breaking the hold of a gigantic monopoly.

For Benefit of Workers

Most states, the I.L.N.S. news story continues, are calling attention to local reserves of iron and coal as foundations for a program of developing state resources for the benefit of workers within the State.

Minnesota and North Dakota, however, are joining forces so as to use native iron ore deposits of Minnesota and the lignite coal of North Dakota as the basic raw materials needed to set up steel making plants in Minnesota and North Dakota. Cars of iron ore moving to North Dakota would return to Minnesota filled with lignite.

The plan is the result of a conference of the two states which has been stimulated to action by the departure of workers from both states to other production centers. More than 125,000 of the population has already moved out. North Dakota alone has lost 75,000 persons. "Ghost towns" are springing up in both states. Unemployment is a serious problem now, but potentially of greater seriousness after the war ends. So both states think iron and steel should be made near the source of raw materials instead of shipping it all to the Chicago and Pittsburgh areas.

"Inane Excuse" on Priorities

Chief obstacle now is refusal of W.P.B. to grant priorities. To this, F. J. Fredrickson, the conference secretary, replies: "Our practical offers to engage our own people locally for the war effort are repeatedly answered by the inane excuse that the steel shortage is still too serious to justify construction of facilities needed—even though in less than a month they would produce a tonnage greater than that of the steel required"

A formal hearing on the Minnesota and North Dakota conference proposal will be held June 9 by the Boykin steel shortage investigating committee of the House of Representatives, before which John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, testified over a year ago.

"Blessed is the man who having nothing to say abstains from giving wordy evidence of it."—*The War Cry*.

After the War...what?

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Last night a large crowd, composed of delegates to the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council and their guests, turned out at a testimonial dinner held in honor of George Spooner, retiring president of the council. The gathering was at Red Men's hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue. H. I. Christie, president of the San Francisco Board of Education and formerly secretary of the council, acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. Spooner, international representative of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and for years active in the Allied Council, was presented with a suitable token expressing the respect in which he is held by the delegates. As is usual, when representatives of the Allied Council get together, the evening was enjoyed by all present.

Superintendent M. A. Hamilton of the Union Printers Home under date of May 19 informs us of the death of David Clifford Hooper as the result of pulmonary tuberculosis, which occurred on Monday, May 17. The remains were shipped to Opportunity, Wash., near Spokane, where his mother, Mrs. M. A. Hooper, had made funeral arrangements. Deceased, a member of the *Chronicle* chapel, finished his trade in San Francisco, and had a continuous membership in No. 21 since his initiation on December 16, 1923. He had been a member of the *Chronicle* chapel for fourteen years. Born on September 19, 1901, he was but 42 years of age at the time of death. Deceased had been a resident of the Union Printers Home the past three years.

We wish to apologize for an error which occurred in the tabulation of votes published in last week's *LABOR CLARION* with respect to the board of trustees. The count as published—E. F. Coleman 462, R. S. Dannenhower 519, F. S. Feeny, Jr., 341—should have read Coleman 519, Feeny 462, Dannenhower 341. Mr. Coleman was elected to the board by a substantial majority.

Four members of the *Examiner* chapel, J. H. Howe, Minnie Aguilar, Howard Glover and E. F. Coleman, who were reported on the sick list last week, have returned to work.

R. T. ("Bob") Britt of the *Examiner* chapel has returned from a two weeks' vacation, while E. J. ("Gene") Maginnis, Harry Young, Carl Johnson and Helen Sasse started their two-week vacations over last week-end.

Kathryn Jones, *Chronicle* operator, who was reported last week to be in serious condition at Ross hospital, has sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital for the home of her brother in Marin county.

Members of Los Angeles Typographical Union at their general election on May 19 placed in office as president Elmer R. Lotz, who had finished the unexpired term of John F. Dalton, recently appointed as State Labor Commissioner. He was opposed by G. Harry Gilmore. The incumbent secretary, Henry E. Clemens, was returned to office. For the office of vice-president, Cass McGee and A. J. O'Connor ran a dead heat, each receiving a vote of 401, thus necessitating another election for the office. This election was held on Sunday, May 23, when Mr. McGee, the incumbent, was successful, receiving a vote of 155 to his opponent's 118.

Nomination of officers for the ensuing term at the last meeting of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council included two members of the Typographical Union. The following were nominated at the May meeting, and will be voted on at the June meeting, with no opposition for any office: Al G. Neilson, Typographical, president; William Hogan, Bookbinders, vice-president; Joseph P. Bailey, Mailers, secretary; Arthur Ehmcke, Bookbinders, sergeant-at-arms; Charles Bowers, News Venders, Paul Van Zandt, Printing Pressmen, and Fred Holderby, Typographical, auditing committee.

R. L. ("Bob") Hartford of Reardon, Krebs & Beran announces the arrival at his home of an eight-pound son, Owen, on Saturday, May 8.

A real mixup occurred in election of officers to serve Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, on May 19.

For the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and organizer, high vote was received, respectively, by Thomas Canty, Robert D. Hogan, E. A. Patzke and John J. Pilch. With three or more candidates running for each office, none of the foregoing received a majority. Therefore a special election was necessary, results of which had not been received at this writing.

R. Q. ("Ralph") Henderson, Borden Printing Company machinist-operator, taken ill over the week-end, is confined to his home, and it is reported he will not be able to report for work for a week or ten days.

Alfred McNay, Jr., son of Alfred McNay, retired member of Oakland union and well known in the commercial branch in this city, died on May 19 in Seattle from pneumonia shortly after his ship had arrived in the Puget Sound port. McNay, a member of the Merchant Marines, had served on ships through four bombings, on one vessel alone death having been the fate of seventeen members of the crew.

E. L. Gates of the *Shopping News* chapel, stationed at Mather Field, near Sacramento, was a visitor at headquarters last week. He had been given an emergency leave to be at the bedside of his mother, in Phoenix, who was critically ill. Mrs. Gates passed away in less than an hour after his arrival in the Arizona city.

In a three-way run for the office of president of New York Typographical Union No. 6, the incumbent, William Ward, received high vote, but not a majority, and a run-off will be held for this office. J. A. McGrath, incumbent secretary, was returned to office.

Lynn Aldrich of the Griffin Bros. chapel started a week's vacation last Friday, prior to entering the Coast Guard on Wednesday of this week.

J. L. ("Johnny") Leiser, foreman of the Pernau-Walsh composing room, left yesterday for the Presidio of Monterey, where he will start training in the Army.

E. L. Ellis visited his fellow workers of the *Examiner* chapel over the week-end while on furlough from Terminal Island. He became a member of the naval forces on September 29 of last year.

Word comes from Portland, Ore., that the War Labor Board has approved an increase of 50 cents per day for the newspaper printers in that city, the same being retroactive to January 1, 1943.

Private First Class Harold Slattery of the Neil, Stratford & Kerr chapel writes under date of May 16 from the Academy of Aeronautics, La Guardia Field, just out of New York City. He is taking a course in airplane mechanics. He sends regards to all his friends and fellow workers.

J. B. Lockman, *Examiner* operator, who has been in poor health the past few weeks, on Tuesday was entered at Fort Miley Veterans Facility, where he will receive a complete checkup.

Raymond DeLuna of the Remington-Rand chapel has joined the armed forces, and leaves tomorrow for Faragut, Idaho, where he will take up naval training.

Frank E. Fithian, who until his retirement some eight years ago was a member of the commercial branch in this city, and has since resided at Pacific Beach, returned to southern California last week after a six-week visit here with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Neilson. Mr. Neilson is petty officer in charge of casuals at Treasure Island.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Everything is in readiness for the trip down the peninsula to El Camino on Sunday, May 30. The time has been arranged for 10:30 (on the dot), and Dr. Leiter, owner of El Camino, announces that the course is in fine shape and should provide contestants a day of fine sport. He also says the 19th hole is super—whatever that means. Greens and entry fees as usual. Play will be 18 holes medal at handicap, and with a guest flight and a hole-in-one contest. The second round of the Association cup match play championship also will be played. Awards for the medal tournament play will be War Stamps to the four low net players in each class; and brand-new golf balls for the three closest to the pin in the hole-in-one contest.

The matches promise to be "dragdown and knock

Maj. Gen. Fleming Visions Post-War Jobless Situation

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, estimated in New York City last week that a \$15,000,000 annual post-war outlay for public and private construction will be required to provide employment for about 8,000,000 persons and avoid a depression.

In an address before 350 members of the Sales Executive Club, General Fleming said he based his unofficial estimates on labor potential figures prepared by a Washington economist. This economist's figures point to around 15,000,000 persons without jobs after the armistice, he added.

"Our economist predicts," said General Fleming, "that immediately after the war about 6,000,000 workers will have to be discharged from such industries as aircraft production, shipbuilding and machine building. Another group of industries, now under the wraps of war-time control, will probably add an additional 1,000,000 workers, leaving a net loss in manufacturing of 5,000,000.

"In addition, it would seem that transportation will have to discharge about 400,000 workers. Two million will lose their jobs in government service—which probably will occasion considerable rejoicing on the part of the taxpayers. Assuming 11,000,000 men in the armed forces, this economist thinks that perhaps 7,500,000 will be discharged at once, leaving 3,500,000 under arms somewhat longer for police duty in various parts of the world."

Of the 15,000,000 thus estimated, General Fleming assumed that 5,000,000 will retire from the labor market, including women who will return to homemaking. He also assumed that 2,000,000 of the less physically fit will be carried as permanently unemployed, that 2,000,000 will return to agriculture, that 1,000,000 will get jobs in service and finance, that another 1,000,000 will find employment as servants or become self-employed, and that trade will absorb 2,000,000.

PROPOSES "L" ROAD TO ALASKA

An elevated railway to Alaska, to avoid trouble with snow and ice, was advocated recently as a possible post-war project by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in testimony before the House appropriations committee.

GARMENT WORKERS' PAY INCREASE

Employers of the Lewis-Meier Company of Indianapolis, represented by the United Garment Workers (A.F.L.), were granted wage increases of 2 cents to 5 cents an hour by the National War Labor Board last week. The increases are to be retroactive to September 4.

out" affairs. Ron Cameron, 1941 champ, faces a tough hombre in the shape of Charlie Forst. Charlie is really out to win this round, and doesn't mind saying so. . . . Charlie White, too, will be tough unless he meets Vic Lansberry, who seems to find inspiration to knock out birdies when he plays the White boy. . . . Then there's O. R. MacDonald. He will bear watching.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Our new hole-in-one officials, Jimmie Lansberry and Robert Smith, Jr., are all "rarin' to go." Jimmie doesn't want it known, but he promised to kick his dad's ball off the green—just in case it accidentally lands on it. Jimmie wants the contest to be honest. . . . It wasn't the heat that made Charlie White sweat so, last week-end, at Sharp Park. He found a tough league and kept taking too many putts to get that pellet down in the cup. . . . Hear that Marine Boot Luke Lansberry is being given the works in the camp down south somewhere. They'll make a man of another Lansberry, if they don't watch out. . . . Don't forget—10:30 on Sunday at El Camino.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

On the eve of the Cincinnati convention (for which certain mailer politicians of the M.T.D.U. have issued a call, asking all mailer unions to send delegates to that "pow-wow," relative to withdrawing from the I.T.U. and creating a mailers international), the "Lakeside Bulletin," published by the Organizing Committee of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions, under an article captioned "Our Mailer Buddies," says: "There is not a stronger or more democratic organization in the world than the Typographical Union, of which the mailers are a proud part."

Excerpts from "Mailer Notes" in the "Lakeside Bulletin": "The Mailers' Union is making healthy progress at Donnelley's and other plants in the Chicago area, and the union is at the high point of its 50-year history—in wage scales, membership, money in bank, investments. The mailers are helping to unionize Lakeside. . . . John Pflaumer has been working at the *Tribune* mail room. He never before worked in a newspaper office, yet he had no difficulty at the *Tribune*, where he earned more on his first shift than he would get at Donnelley's after ten years if the plant should continue without a contract. John is eager to establish those conditions at Donnelley's."

Henry Coco, representative of Chicago Mailers' Union, is assigned to the Donnelley drive. While working for the union he is paid the same rate of wages he would be earning at the shop in which he holds a regular situation. He is a young man in his early thirties. The only other man now employed full time by the union is President Giacola. He holds a situation at the *Abendpost*, to which he will return when he leaves the presidency. All other officials work regularly at the trade. . . . Jim Farron, treasurer of the union, is a regular on the *Tribune*. . . . Secretary Erich Beilke works on the *Herald-American*, and Financial Secretary Tom Muszynski works at Alliance Printers and Publishers. . . . Any of the Donnelley mailers who have been in union shops can tell you one of the big problems of the union is the problem of getting enough mailers to cover all the starts—at wages that run from 40 to 120 per cent above the rate paid by Donnelley for the same kind of work. . . . There is a man in Donnelley's who does all-round mailing work, has been there for 14 years, and is paid less than 80 cents an hour."

Why a mailers' international? It's the prestige of the I.T.U. that gives mailers good wages and working conditions.

George Cheney, foreman of the *Wall Street Journal*, was taken to Mary's Help hospital the first of the week to undergo an operation for intestinal ailments. "Jimmy" Malloy is acting foreman during George's illness, from which it is hoped he soon will recover.

Result of race for president of New York Typographical Union at the May 19 election: F. E. Cozzolino, 525; James P. Redmond, 1174; William Ward (incumbent) 2871; Francis G. Barrett (former vice-president of the I.T.U.) 1493. There will be a run-off election between Ward and Barrett.

Machinists Vote Withdrawal

Announcement was made in Washington last Monday that the executive council of the International Association of Machinists had approved withdrawal of the Association from the American Federation of Labor, on June 1. The action came following a referendum vote on the proposal by the Machinists' membership. Harvey W. Brown, international president of the Machinists, served notice on President Green of the Association's intention to withdraw, a press dispatch stated. A jurisdictional controversy between the Carpenters and the Machinists resulted in the action now announced by the latter organization. There was no report on any action taken by the A.F.L. council after receipt from the Machinists of their notice of intention to withdraw.

Free Evening Classes

Training San Franciscans for war work and defense industries will continue throughout the summer in the public evening high schools. Classes begin June 1.

To accommodate students from all parts of the city, classes will be taught in five separate high schools—Balboa, Commerce, Galileo, Mission (Humboldt) and George Washington, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 7 p. m. to 9:15 p. m.

Among the many classes offered are the following (though inquiry should be made of the School Department to ascertain the particular school where the course is to be presented): Aviation for women, book-keeping, business English, citizenship, dictation, ediphone, English for foreigners, filing, mathematics, Gregg shorthand, navigation, physics, Spanish, calculation machines, conditioning and refresher courses for aviation cadets, office machines and typing, Japanese, photography, auto shop, machine shop, spelling, business arithmetic, Americanization, dictaphone.

Students may enroll by reporting in person to any school listed above at 7 p. m. on June 1.

"Most of the shadows of this life are caused by standing in our own sunshine."—Emerson.

Praises Feat of Warship Built in San Francisco

The men and women of the Bethlehem Steel Company shipbuilding division in San Francisco have received a telegram from Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Ships, which told of the heroic action of a Bethlehem-built destroyer in a recent Aleutian battle. The telegram follows:

"You will be pleased to know that a destroyer of your construction played a prominent part in the successful action of a United States naval task force which recently fought a Japanese force twice its size off the Komandorskie Islands. The American warships scattered and turned back a Jap convoy headed for the western Aleutians without the loss of a single ship.

"During this engagement, a destroyer built in your San Francisco plant was one of the three which stood in and delivered a torpedo attack on major Jap vessels shelling our forces. They executed their almost suicidal mission in magnificent style.

"The entire personnel of the San Francisco plant may well be proud of the performance of this splendid ship."

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, May 21, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Joseph Howarth. Machinists' Lodge 1327, Wilfred Irion, Ed Lee, Leland Smith, Ida Willetts.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, May 21, 1943.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined and found to have the necessary qualifications; your committee therefore recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Motor Coach Employees No. 1225, Harry C. Eagan, Joseph F. Morrison. Printing Pressmen No. 24, Joseph F. Grimm.

Communications—Filed: From William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urgently requesting that we write or wire our congressmen to oppose the Connally bill, No. 796, which passed the Senate on May 5 and is highly objectionable to labor; (the Council has previously taken the action suggested in the communication, and urges that its affiliated unions take immediate similar action). Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army (2nd Lt. J. G. Miller), acknowledging receipt of our letter and report concerning the food problem in shipyards in the Bay area. The following acknowledged receipt of our letter and resolution regarding H. R. 7, the anti-poll tax bill: Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Congressman Richard J. Welch. In the absence of Congressman Rolph (to attend the funeral services of the late Hon. Harry L. Englebright), Yetta E. Kletz, secretary, acknowledged our letter and resolution adopted May 7. Thomas F. Neblett, chairman, Tenth Region War Labor Board, announcing the hearings on "substandards of living" as urged by the President in Executive Order 9328, which were set by the Regional Board for May 21 in San Francisco and May 25 in Los Angeles, have been postponed; this is to permit the Regional Board and the parties invited to the hearings to study the new directive order issued by the Director of Economic Stabilization on May 12, which modifies Executive Order 9328. Letter Carriers No. 214, acknowledging our record of attendance of delegates, and stating that due to war conditions their members are work-

ing long hours; however, their delegate, John C. Daly, will attend as usual.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the 1943 American Red Cross War Fund: Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, \$863.50; Window Cleaners No. 44, \$30.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, asking that each union write to the California congressmen to initiate and support legislation which would suspend the National Labor Relations Act for the duration; and also recommending that we inform President William Green, of the A.F.L., that until the C.I.O. stops its disruptive action against our unions on the West Coast there is no need whatsoever of continuing any peace negotiations with that group. (See text of communication on another page of this issue.)

Referred to the Officers: Communication from B. S. Greensfelder, chairman, and V. Lantz, secretary, Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif., asking the Council's help in bringing to the attention of the proper union their problem, involving the six-day work-week, which prevents their employees from visiting retail stores operating under the present schedules.

Request Complied With: A communication was received from Easton G. Hecker, president of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, inviting the San Francisco Labor Council to appoint a representative to serve upon the executive council of the Tuberculosis Association.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, asking strike sanction against the following: St. Clair hotel, 585 Geary street; Potter hotel, 1288 Mission street.

Brother Fred Olds, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, from St. Louis, Mo., addressed the Council. He spoke on Senate Bill 796, and asked that each delegate have his union wire our congressmen and senators to oppose the passage of this bill.

Reports of Unions—Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Capt. May asked that we contact our congressmen regarding the Hobbs bill. Elevator Operators No. 117—Reported their contest concluded Saturday night; sold \$43,229,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps. Electrical Workers No. B-202—Their union is particularly interested in an appropriation being made to build a high line from Shasta Dam down to Antioch, and there are rumors that this appropriation is to be withdrawn.

New Business—Motion, that this Council go on record as being opposed to the withdrawal of the appropriation to build a high line in connection with the Central Valley Project; that we favor the continuation of the original Central Valley Project as set up; that we resist any cutting of these appropriations; that we communicate with our congressmen and senators and reiterate the former position of this Council—we are opposed to cutting down any of the appropriations that have been set up; motion unanimously adopted.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m.

Receipts, \$1669.12; disbursements, \$373.77.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Workers Cannot Sanction "Gypping" of Themselves

Employees on a public project cannot sanction an evasion of the State's "prevailing wage" law, according to a decision of the Appellate Court (Sacramento district).

In an opinion which said that the point had never been previously adjudicated, Justice Paul Peek held that an employer may make valid deductions for board, lodging or other facilities furnished his workmen, but "such charges must bear some reasonable relation to the services furnished."

The trial court had found that a building contractor engaged in reconstructing a school house in Shasta county was not justified in charging each of his men \$1.60 a day for the privilege of sleeping in the uncompleted building and for transportation, notwithstanding that several of the employees signed statements and testified at a hearing that they were satisfied with the arrangement. The contractor's "expenditures for the crude accommodations furnished the men could have been fully compensated for by a deduction of not more than ten or fifteen cents per man per day," said Superior Court Judge C. A. Paulsen. "The housing plan was a subterfuge designed to reduce the prescribed wage scale, and accommodations could have been obtained for less than half that amount in the neighborhood."

Consequently, the trial court ruled, the State Labor Commissioner correctly ordered the school district to withhold from the contractor \$2880 as a penalty to the State of California, on the basis of 288 alleged violations of the law, which imposes a forfeit of \$10 per violation.

PREMIER ABBERHART DIES

William Aberhart, 64-year-old Premier of Alberta, Canada, who had tried unsuccessfully since 1935 to install a system of social credit in his province, died last Sunday, following a week's illness.

\$50 OLD-AGE PENSION CHECKS

Approximately 148,000 recipients of old-age pensions in California will, on July 1, receive \$50 warrants, instead of the usual \$40 checks. Details of increasing the pensions in accordance with a bill passed by the recent Legislature have been worked out between officials of the counties and the state welfare department.

PLAN FOR FALL RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Recently the regional directors of United Nations Relief of the American Federation of Labor conferred for four days in New York City. They met to lay plans for next fall's campaign to raise funds for relief purposes of all kinds—on the home front and the fighting front. Meeting with the A.F.L. representatives were spokesmen for Community Chests and Councils, and representatives of the National War Fund, the Red Cross, and the C.I.O. war relief committee.

New N. Y. Federation Officials

The executive council of the New York State Federation of Labor named Thomas Murray, for the last seven years head of the Building and Construction Trades Council, to fill the presidency of the Federation, vacated by the death of Thomas J. Lyons. Murray will complete the unexpired term of his predecessor and be a candidate for re-election at the annual convention of the Federation in August.

Martin T. Lacey, vice-president of the Teamsters' District Council, was chosen to fill the vacancy left on the executive board by the death of Mr. Lyons.

In explanation of having made selection of the new officials at this time, a spokesman of the executive council stated that the late Mr. Lyons was a member of the War Manpower Commission and of the State War Council and that the places could not be left vacant at this critical time.

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Text of Policy Directive Issued to Labor Board

The text of the policy directive issued by Stabilization Director Byrnes, restoring "judicial power" to the War Labor Board, follows:

"Executive Order No. 9328, dated April 8, 1943, is hereby supplemented under Section 5 as follows:

"1. In order to provide clear-cut guides and definite limits as a basis for correcting substandards of living, and as a basis for permitting the Board to make within the existing price structure and within existing levels of production costs, minimum and non-inflationary adjustments which are deemed necessary to "aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequities" within the meaning of Section 1 of the Act of October 2, 1942, the Board is authorized to establish as rapidly as possible, by occupational groups and labor market areas, the wage-rate brackets embracing all those various rates found to be sound and tested going rates. All the rates within these brackets are to be regarded as stabilized rates, not subject to change save as permitted by the Little Steel formula. Except in rare and unusual cases in which the critical needs of war production require the setting of a wage at some point above the minimum of the going wage bracket, the minimum of the going rates within the brackets will be the point beyond which the adjustments mentioned above may not be made. The careful application of these wage-rate brackets to concrete cases within the informed judgment of the War Labor Board will strengthen and reinforce the stabilization line to be held. Maladjustments between wages and the cost of living will be considered by the Board only for the purpose of correcting substandard conditions of living, or determining adjustments within the 15 per cent limit of the Little Steel formula. In connection with the approval of wage adjustments necessary to eliminate substandards of living or to give effect to the Little Steel formula or in connection with the adoption of a longer work week, the Board may approve wage or salary adjustments for workers in immediately interrelated job classifications to the extent required to keep the minimum differentials between immediately interrelated job classifications necessary for the maintenance of productive efficiency.

"2. All wage adjustments made by the Board which may furnish the basis either to increase price ceilings or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings, or if no price ceilings are involved which may increase the production costs above the level prevailing in comparable plants or establishments, shall become effective only if also approved by the Economic Stabilization Director. The Board shall co-operate with the Office of Price Administration or such other agency as the Economic Stabilization Director may designate with a view to supplying the Economic Stabilization Director with the data necessary to judge the effect of any proposed wage adjustment on price ceilings and the levels of production costs."

RENT CEILING LAW VALID

Federal Judge Michael J. Roche this week ruled that Congress had the legal right to enact and the Office of Price Administration has full legal authority to enforce the Emergency Price Control Act. Validity of the Act was challenged in demurrers filed by Norman Elkington, owner and operator of the Hotel Chesterfield, 906 McAllister street, now facing charges of rent ceiling violation, and whose trial has now been set for May 31.

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SNOOPING IS BARRED

Entering of homes in search of violators of O.P.A. regulations will not be countenanced except in most flagrant cases, such as the use of houses to conceal black market operations and where the full legal procedure of obtaining a search warrant is obtained, Price Administrator Brown has announced.

"LEAF-RAKING" FOR DANES

Germany has forced unemployment upon Danish workers by deliberately keeping raw materials out of Denmark. It has helped thereby to force workers to look for jobs in Germany. But the Danish government's answer has been to introduce vast unemployment relief schemes. It is a deliberate "leaf-raking" job.

BRANDEIS COLONY HONORS GREEN

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will be the guest of honor at a dinner for the Louis D. Brandeis Labor Colony for refugees in Palestine, which is being sponsored by a national committee of labor and other leaders of industrial, civic and political life. The function will take place in New York City on June 23.

Appeal to Governor Warren

A number of union officials and members appeared before Governor Warren at Sacramento on Wednesday of this week to supplement orally the arguments already submitted in writing asking for veto of obnoxious bills aimed at emasculating the Unemployment Insurance Act, as well as for the Governor's approval of a number of favorable bills passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

Among those comprising the delegation were Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor, and President Shelley and Secretary O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Labor fought every inch of the way during the legislative session to prevent many vicious proposals aimed at the unemployment insurance law. Only four of these measures finally were adopted, and the labor officials deemed it of vital interest to fully present the issues to the Governor prior to his arriving at a decision on subjects so important to the welfare of the workers in the State.

Praises Worker-Industry Role in African Victory

Messrs. Connally and Smith and their cohorts in the southern anti-labor "Front" might take note of this: Men and women in American industries were given a big share of credit for victories in North Africa in a message from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, sent from his North African headquarters and addressed to the working men and women of the United States. He said in the message:

"Our fighting men, standing shoulder to shoulder with our gallant allies, the British and French, have driven the enemy out of North Africa. In this victory the munitions made by American industry, labor and management, played a very important role. There is glory for us all in this achievement."

The War Department, in making public the message, said General Eisenhower had reported that many management and labor organizations in the United States had sent congratulatory messages to his North African headquarters.

SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL

OF

TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin

Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan

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Office:

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and Helpers of America

How to Make Report on Price-Ceiling Violations

Steps to be taken in reporting violations of price ceilings have recently been simplified by the Office of Price Administration, so that co-operation by the public with O.P.A. enforcement of regulations can be enormously effective if the public—the purchasers—are willing to concern themselves actively in keeping the lid on rising living costs. Because many union members and their wives and families are deeply concerned with this problem, the State Federation of Labor has set forth the necessary procedure, as follows:

When you discover that a retailer is charging more for any item than the ceiling price, you should either purchase the item and ask for a separate receipt for it, or take careful note of all the details of the item: the brand, grade, size of can or package, etc., so that a complete description can be made. Then go to the War Price and Rationing Board nearest to the store involved and make a full report. In most cases, of course, this will be your own War Price and Rationing Board.

Authority was invested in the local boards to handle all complaints of retail price violations, on May 19 by the District Director of the O.P.A. Machinery has already been established so that a consumer's complaint on a retail overcharge will be immediately investigated and hearings held to determine whether or not the violation actually occurred. In other words, an inadvertent violation by a retailer, or one due to lack of understanding on his part, can be corrected at once.

Whenever a local Price Panel finds, however, that a merchant is wilfully violating the ceiling price regulations, the case will be turned over to the O.P.A.'s enforcement attorney. Federal authorities have promised speedy action in all such cases.

Labor Temple Postal District

Under a plan of the Postal Department for expediting delivery of mail, San Francisco is divided into "postal districts," with each district being assigned a number. The Department is requesting co-operation of the public, to the end of improving the service.

The San Francisco Labor Temple is in District 3, and all mail addressed to any organization having its headquarters in the Temple should bear that number in the "San Francisco" line of the address. Example:

The Labor Council,
2940 Sixteenth Street,
San Francisco, 3, California.

The grade crossing accidents indicate that what the country needs is more motorists who miss their trains.

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For Women: Best Dressed, Glazed Chintz, Child Health

By MARY MOORE
Woman's Editor, I.L.N.S.

Since Representative Winifred C. Stanley, that pretty congresswoman-at-large from New York, won the award from the Fashion Academy as the best-dressed woman in public life on the basis of an all-purpose practicality of wardrobe, let's give you some of her secrets.

Just a few good dresses, but lots of dickies and collar-and-cuff sets to make them look different, seems to be Miss Stanley's formula. You can see the money-saving advantage in varying one simple dress or suit with a change of accessories. A change of collars and hats makes a tremendous difference in the appearance of one basic costume.

Her wardrobe is composed of five dressmaker suits (she likes tailored things) in black, navy, wine, powder blue and gray—all of them year round outfits; and six dickies or collar-cuff sets, in white, light blue and pink, to make the suits look different. She has two basic dresses, one black, one navy, varied with dickies; two dinner frocks, no formals; four pairs of shoes, and one pair of evening sandals. She "goes for" hats—having twelve, with two she has never had nerve to wear. Her gloves are composed of two pairs of white cotton (which she can wash out at night), one black and one navy pair. She buys inexpensive pocketbooks and jewelry, usually wearing pearl chokers, occasionally earrings to match and an old gold bracelet, but no rings.

* * *

Glazed chintz will be popular this summer. You'll see it in dirndls, coveralls for kitchen or garden, and in gay little brunch coats. It's been used for dinner dresses, negligees, and hats and bags. Time was when chintz only decorated the house, but now it comes out into the open and goes from garden and beach to the very best places.

Designs cut from floral chintz patterns and applied on plain material will glamorize the simplest dress.

If you're tired of your quilted chintz bedspread or drapes just turn them into a jacket or a negligee.

* * *

"Community leaders in all parts of the country are concerned over conditions affecting the health of teenage boys and girls," said Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. "A large proportion of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 are trying to combine school and work. When such activities do not overtax the youngsters' strength, they may serve a real purpose. But thousands of boys and girls under 18 are being permitted to work excessive hours, often late at night, and at the expense of success in their school work."

Miss Lenroot called upon the people in every community to renew their efforts to promote the welfare of children in wartime, in order that their safety, health and normal growth may be fully assured. She asked for concerted action on the part of health authorities, schools and employers to plan suitable part-time work and to see that the combined hours of school and work are not excessive.

"The man who has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestry is like the potato—the best part is underground."—Overbury.

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Plan 54-Hour Week

It will be a 54-hour week for the Municipal Railway's 900 platform men and women starting July 1, Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill announced this week.

He said a nine-hour, six-day week will be adopted—at an estimated monthly cost of \$10,000 in overtime—because of the line's manpower shortage. The employees have been working a 48-hour week for some time.

TO PROVIDE FOR WAR HOUSING

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to increase the authorization for war housing by \$400,000,000 to help shelter an estimated 1,100,000 workers who are expected to migrate to war jobs in the next fiscal year, which begins July 1. The President emphasized that it was not the Government's intention to use public funds to house all of these workers, declaring that "we are allocating to private initiative as large a segment of the war-housing program as it possibly can produce under war conditions and war risks."

RUSSIANS REPLY TO GREETINGS

Three participants in Russian War Relief's nation-wide "Write to Russia" campaign already have received answers, Phillips S. Davies, chairman of the project for northern California reports. Responses came from three members of the Soviet Merchant Marine, one a woman, who had received letters addressed "To a Russian Friend." Russian War Relief is seeking letters of friendship and encouragement to the Russian people as a part of a "Tribute to Russia" observance in connection with the Soviet Union's second anniversary of war, June 22. To date the northern California committee states it has received letters for delivery to Russians from university professors, housewives, high school students, farmers and others. Americans who desire to correspond with a Russian ally may address their letters to a farmer, miner, seaman, soldier, or any other classification desired, and send them to Russian War Relief, Inc., at 422 Sutter street, San Francisco, or to any branch office.

"Love of country is one of the loftiest virtues; and so treason against it is considered among the most damnable sins."—E. A. Storrs.

O.W.I. Report of Survey On War Plant Absentees

War plants without systematic plans for reducing the causes of absenteeism have nearly twice as high a rate of job absences as those which do have such programs, the Office of War Information reports.

It is stated the report was based on interviews with 100 workers in each of eighteen war-plants in various industries and various sections of the country, talks with a number of the absentees themselves, and information from the plants, representatives of labor and management, and community leaders.

Systematic Programs Effective

Seven plants with systematic programs were found to have a job absence rate averaging 4.4 per cent a month. Nine other war plants, with hit-or-miss methods, had an absence rate of 8.1 per cent. Two had no programs at all. The survey also showed:

1. Married women are absent most. Next come single men, then single women. Married men are absent least.

Older Employees Most Reliable

2. Those who had been on the job between three months and two years were most frequently absent. Next came those with less than three months. Least absent were the old hands with more than two years experience.

3. New residents of a community are more often absent from the job than regular residents.

4. Workers who object to plant health or safety conditions, or lunch arrangements, or promotional policy, are more frequently absent than satisfied workers.

"Our food is synthetic, our faces cosmetic, our clothing pathetic, and much of our religion dyspeptic."—*The War Cry*.

United Undertakers

Established July, 1883

1096 South Van Ness Avenue at 22nd Street
Telephone Valencia 5100

NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merriett Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.